Whig General Committee.-A Special Meeting of this Committee will be held on Thursday Evening.
March 13th, at7a o'clock, at the Broadway House.
m12 By order, J. H. HOBART HAWS.) Scientaries.
WELCOME R. BEEBE.

37- The nomination of George Banchoft of Massachusetts as Secretary of the Navy was confirmed by the Senate on Monday. So Mr. Polk's Cabinet is complete. It is very shabby in the News to represent the opposition to his confirmation as eriginating with and confined to the Whigs. The fact is otherwise.

### 'Let us Reason Together.'

Our City Election for Municipal Officers is approaching, and is justly becoming an object of general solicitude. 'How shall I vote?' is the earnest inquiry of thousands of our citizens. There can hardly be a doubt that if all our legal voters who condemn the Texas iniquity and are averse to the restoration of Tammany rule could cast their votes for the same tickets in their respective Wards, the result would be an overwhelming Whig triamph. And yet the prospect is that, through the division induced by Nativism, our adversaries will reap all the substantial fruits of victory.

By whose fault comes this? On every side we

are met by lugubrious Natives, (we don't know the salaries of some of them under the Corporation,) lamenting the infatuation of those hard-hearted Whigs who, as they represent it, are bent on surrendering the City to Tammany rule. Let us consider the matter: Two years ago, the Whigs of our City were a

united, harmonious party, with clearly defined, well known principles, struggling for common and They were badly beaten in the cherished objects. They were badly heaten in the Charter Election (1843) by the most palpable and astounding frauds. Our adversaries came into power, and soon fell into a fierce quarrel about the division of the plunder. The native Loco-Focos complained that their Irish compatriots obtained an undue proportion of the offices, and on this ground many of them seceded from Tammany and started a new party, which they christened 'American Re-This Loco-Foco split was originally about 5,000 strong. If we Whigs had had w enough to just let them alone, they would inevitably have been driven over to us-that is, a great part of them would-for they had not force enough of themselves to form a party that would stand, and they were cast out of Tammany. But a part of our Whigs were wise enough to join them, swelling their first vote (Fall of '43) to 9,000, and in the Spring these urgently appealed to their late brethren to go with them and elect Harper and a Native Council. 'Do this,' they said, 'and you secure anti-Tammany Inspectors and so a fair vote in the 'Fall: you secure, moreover, the future cooperation of the 5,000 Native seceders from Tammany, 'and so an overwhelming majority for Clay in No-'vember!' We did not believe these representations, but a large majority of the Whigs did put faith in them, and so elected Harper & Co. by an overwhelming majority. The City Governmen And one surrender comwas "Native" all over. pelled another. In the Fall, the same necessity recurred. 'You must vote Native now,' we were told, 'or your good-natured aid last Spring will avail nothing. Your ticket can't possibly be elected, but you can put in the Native, and thus secure all the Native votes for Clay, and a Legislature that will give you two Tariff, Anti-Texas U. S. Senators!" Now there was no help for it, and nearly all of us, hating Nativism like poison, shut our eyes and swallowed the Native ticket to elect Clay and keep out Texas.

What was the result ! Is it not written on the neart of every Whig ? Some of the very officeholders under this Native Council that Whigs had elected were seen hauling up voters for Polk and Dallas! Clay was badly and Fillmore shamefully beaten in the City-far worse than they could have been if Nativism had never been thought ofwhile, all over the State, Adopted Citizens by hundreds and thousands were turned against us by the apparent coalition of Whiggery with Nativism. In Eric, Oswego, St. Lawrence, Lewis, Clinton Tioga, and many other Counties, our loss on this account was most disastrous. Now look at the total vote of this City:

 Senator.
 Governor.
 Electors.

 Whiga Native. Loco.
 Fillmore.
 Wright.
 Clay.
 Polk.

 23,324
 26,479.
 25,824
 29,164.
 28,302

 Maj. over Tam'ny, 1,845. De. Wright, 3,340.
 Do. Polk, 1,917

Here we see that nearly 2,000 of the Natives, whose tickets we were straining every nerve to Polk and Dallas, while over 2,500 of them voted for Wright and the rest of the Regency Stat Ticket! And this when the very highest vote cas for the regular Whig Ticket was under 1 000; While our General and Ward Committees were distributing none but Native County ballots, the Natives were dealing out Clay and Polk Electoral and State tickets with ostentatious impartiality. and some of them, on an understanding with their old cropies, were pushing in Wright State tickets with practiced adroitness. Wright went out of the City at least 1,000 farther ahead than he could have done if we had had fair play. Nativism took three of the four Congressmen, the Senator and Assembly, and left us-a chance to be fooled so again, if we like it. But is it not a little too soon to b done again this Spring ?

- But,' says a Native functionary, ' this is plain, that if Selden and Harper both run, the Loco-Focos will carry every thing.' Well, gentlemen, whose fault will that be? We old-line Whigs stand just where we did when you were with us-you w find us by inquiring where you left us. Do you want to harmonize on fair terms? If yes, so do we. But it must be on grounds whereon we ar agreed, not those whereon we are at variance. Suppose you had got up a Presbyterian or a Unitarian party, could you reasonably ask us to join you on that platform in order to keep out the Tammany party from power? Here are certain great principles of public policy on which we think alike-we are ready to unite with you on those, and advance with locked shields to victory. But how can you ask us to unite with you on principles whereon we are not agreed-which we believe wrong and injurious to the peace of Society and the best inter ests of the Country? We tell you, men! tha victory is to be gained not by narrowing but by widening the platform on which we are to stand Give us a creed so broad and liberal dist we can all heartily unite in it, and we are with you. But we cannot be driven into a seeming sanction of principles which we cannot assent to. Are we

-One word, now, to those who honestly desire a Reform of Naturalization abuses, and do not take up the cry for the sake of office. We are ready to unite heartily in support of any practical measures having for their single object the correction of these abuses; but we insist that this can never be effected by a party with one idea, and animated by such a spirit as that of the Natives. Nativism is no new thing ; it has been tried, off and on, these ten years, and has never effected any thing beyond putting a few noisy patriots into office. It has been tried in St. Louis, in New-Orleans, and other cities, before its last outbreak here, but never proved taking in the country. It once elected a Mayor in New-Orleans, but did nothing to prevent Naturalization abuses, and speedily died a natural death. Now, when no Native party exists in Louisiana, a Convention has been chosen to reform the State Constitution, and that Convention, composed in greater part of Loco-Focos, has just enacted that a Naturalized Citizen shall wait two years after Naturalization before he is entitled to vote, the same as if he had moved in from another State. Now this provision appears to us too stringent, but it vent frauds than any number of years added to the

unreasonable in this? Judge.

term of residence before Naturalization. This restriction has been adopted without agitation, without party action, and in a Convention ruled by the party which is supposed to be averse to correcting the abuses of Naturalization We have great confidence that a similar clause, though not prescribing o long a probation, could be carried in our own State if a Constitutional Convention were assembled and no noise made about the matter. We beheve the Adopted Citizens thereselves, if properly invited, would unite in requiring some provision against grinding out voters just before every spirited Election in order to carry that Election, and the like abuses which degrade them as a class into the mere instruments of faction. But attempt to change our Naturalization laws by a party crusade against Foreigners,' and by the Native plother about 'the Pope ' and ' the Irish,' &c. and they, with all who detest persecution, band together to resist and baffle the proscriptive spirit. So it has been and will be to the end of the chapter. Will not the considerate

### New-York Town Elections. COURT AND COUNTY.

STATE OF THE PARTY AND THE PARTY NAMED IN	Whig. Cortlandville, Freetown, gain, Marathon, Willet,—	Whig. Scott, gain, Truxton, Virgil, 7. Bir	Loca-Foce. Cincinnatus, Preble, Solon—3. seg—Homer, gain—
			- how been lost

The Whig stronghold, Homer, running two Whig candidates, while the Locoocos and and Birneyites united upon one, electing Cortlandville, but were defeated by 50. So in other towns. Birneyism is getting to be understood | crime ? as a mere trap to aid Loco-Focoism. OTSEGO COUNTY.

tutternuts, Otego, Springfield, gain, Richfield, Westford—7. Pittsfield. Lauren

Very well for Otsego, which gave 1307 majority for Polk last November.

Essex Co.—The Albany Evening Journal has reurns from nine Towns in Essex-eight Whig, one Loco-Foco. 'They make 'em all so nowadays.' 175- CHENANGO Co. last year 5 Whig Supervisors. 14 Loco. Now 11 Whig. S Loco.

[35-Orsego Co. last year 6 Whig. 15 Loco,

Birney. Now 7 Whig, 13 Loco, 1 Birney.

Hon. John S. Pendileton, late Charge d'Affaires to Chili, has been nominated for Congress by the Whigs of the IXth (Loudoun) District, Virginia. As the District is strongly Whig, and he is an able and eloquent champion of Whig principles, we trust no feuds will be suffered to defeat him

fro- The Hartford Times states that Benning Mann has been confirmed by the Senate as Marshal of that State.

## To-Day's Outside.

Pirst Page.—New Year's Letter from the Catholic Priest, tonge, translated from the Schnellpost; Literary Notices; Health of the City.

Last Page.—City Affairs; Commercial and Money Mat-rs; Marine Journal.

855- We hear that the Loco-Foco Young Men's seneral Committee, at their meeting last night at Old Tammany, rejected (42 to 8) resolutions recommending the removal of John Lorimer Graam. Postmaster of this city.

The Morning News is furious in view of Wkig attacks on Mr. Polk's integrity in intimating that he may be a candidate for reelection. We don't see why he might not, as well as Gen. Jackson did, but the only urgent suggestion that we have een that he should try another heat was in the Washington Correspondence of the Herald.

### The Gullty and the Innocent.

The Boston Liberator, edited by W. L. Garrison and the oldest anti-Siavery paper in the country) s the exponent of the views of that portion of the Abolitionists who repudiate the so-called ' Liberty Party ' as a corrupt and dishonest faction. In the ast number of this journal Mr. Garrison gives his views of the relative position and conduct of the Loce-Foco and Whig parties on the Texas quesion, in the following emphatic and unequivocal

"In the name of Democracy has this frightful cen perpetrated. The Democratic party, as such, his sold theelf, body and soul, to the Demon of Savery, and tith cannibal appetite is fattening upon human fiesh and lood. All its professions of regard for the rights of man -of hostility to oppression—of attachment to the cause of —ef hostility to oppression—of attachment to the cause of uberty—are mendacious and hypocritical to an infernal degree, as indisputably shown by its acts. It is a party, from which escape by the virtuous and honest is to be made with the celerity that righteons Lot fiel from Sodom. The friends of God and man are now called upon to unite their forces for its overthrow—to put the brand of profligacy on the brown of every man who shall venture to quibed it—to mimask it as a monster of inequity—and thus vindicate genuine Democracy, and peradventure save the country from ruln.

who were 'faithful among the raithless found' in lai-hour, let the thanks of the friends of freedom be red for themselves, and in behalf of the three millions fellow-countrymen in chains. 'Credit to whom -honor to whom honor.' This, impartial justice and me magnanimity demand. Recreant to their duty in front to this scheme of annexation, the "Sing party have done a noble work, and stood their ground with a firmness and fidelity far beyond our expectations. That of all the Southern Whig Senators, only three were found willing to go for the measure, surprises us. By their defection from the position assumed by the Whig party, the deed has been consummated; but the party fiself stands nobly exonerated from all responsibility in the case."

No description of the parties responsible for the Annexation of Texas is complete, which does not include the scheming demagogues who stand at the head of the 'Liberty Party' as equally guilty with their Loco-Foco allies. "We wanted Polk to be erty' champions in this City to a friend of ours very charge which we brought against them during he campaign, and for which we and others wer lenounced as liars and slanderers by the presses of he party. The same individual, while the onesion of Annexation was hanging doubtful before the Senate, said to another friend, " They [the Loca Focos) will not DARE to do it, for they know that hey are indebted to us [the 'Liberty Party'] for power." We say then, let the responsibility for Annexation, with all its dire consequences to the parties by whose guilty co-partnership the oul deed has been accomplished. Above all, let he brand of infamy make its indelible mark upon ne foreheads of the men who, with professions of sculiar friendship for the Black Race upon their ps, gave power to a party so deadly hostile to the rights of that race that, if it were possible, it would

MR. SHEA'S LECTURE LAST EVENING.-This lecture was a most eloquent vindication of the great and successful Peace movement in Ireland, underaken under the auspices of Daniel O'Connell, and certainly the greatest practical Peace movement of this or any other time. The lecturer developed the causes which led to this movement, defended Mr. O'Connell from the base attacks which the hired press of England have made upon him, because he is first in the hearts of his countrymen, and first as mover in the vast enterprise of reforming Ireland. and organizing her in her rightful government. The demands of the English policy were shown up in superb style, with the effect which the Repeal movement must have not only in England but upon the whole continent. Mr. Shea's manner is exceedingly good; he is a finished speaker, and the style of his lecture was classical and well adapted to his subject. Judging by the applause of the audience, which was large, they were highly gratified, and we have to thank Mr. Shea for his patriotic defence of Ireland, as well as for his clear and able treat- that he has made himself thoroughly acquainted with the ment of his subject.

& Chinese vanity was never more amusingly exhibited than in the Memorial sent by Keying to the Throne, giving an account of his negotiation of a treaty with the 'Barbarian Envoy,' Cushing. He speaks of many demands which Mr. C. made and which were rejected some of them being "difficult of execution, others foolish demands, the tenor of others being meanly and coarsely

The Charter Election. The Cherokees.

A letter recently received in this city, from an eminent chief of the Cherokee nation, represents that people as already somewhat excited by appre- a-days is the Native's solicitation to vote for his hensions of the effects of the Annexation project upon their peace and welfare. It may be rememered that, in consequence of the filling up of the Mountain Counties of Georgia and the adjacent portion of Tennessee, the Cherokees found themelves surrounded by evil-disposed whites whe. while in fact not half so civilized as the Cherokees or capable of becoming as good citizens, deceived and bullied our Government into forcibly removing from their homes a people whom they were bound by treaties older than the Governmen itself to protect and defend in the quiet enjoyment of their ancestral possessions. When the Chero-kees removed West, their present territory was guaranteed to them for ceer; yet already, ere the traces of the primeval forest have disappeared from their fields and plantations, a large party in Arkansas is clamoring for their removal yet farther West!-----If Texas be annexed, without some very decided action on the part of Congress, com pletely surrounding the new Cherokee Country with our settlements, it is obvious that these poor victims of civilized and Christian rapacity will soon be compelled, under some pretext or other, again to surrender their pleasant homes to the rapacity of the border rum-sellers and the gangs of white vagabonds who live around and upon them Is it not possible that there may yet be him by six majority. They tried the same game in found virtue and intelligence in our People to defeat some one scheme of rapacity and National

## New Publications.

We have barely room to announce the following "ANECDOTES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION"an 18mo of 252 pages-published by A. V. Blake, 77 Felton-st. Full of interest.

" The Great necessity of Public Prayer and Frequent Communion, designed to revive Primitive Piety By WM. BEVERIDGE, D. D."—a next 18mo. of 331 pages ublished by W. A. Sparks, 161 Fulton-st. THE MONTHLY ROSE for March: W. C. Little,

THE TREASURY OF HISTORY; No. 3. (History f England:) D. Adee, 197 Fulton-st. Pp. 108, 8vo. 25c REVIEW OF BISHOP ONDERDONE'S TRIAL-An Appeal from the Sentence of the Bishop of New-Yorkery caustic and searching on the side of the Bishop. A eat pamplet. J. A. Sparks. (Are we never to have do

with this loathsome controversy? No: here comes) RICHMOND'S PAMPHLET REVIEWED: Or, The Criest of Codar Grove called to Order By a South Caro linian. (Pp. 24.) Jones & Welsh, 104 Nassau-st.

(TS-BISHOP HORNE'S COMMENTARY ON THE PSALMS with an Introductory Essay by Rev. Edward Ircommentary the literal and historical sense of the Psalms, as they relate to Daniel and the people of Messiah, to the Church and to Individuals, pointed not fail of a hearty welcome in the religious community. The introductory essay is in Irving's best style, before he became mad; and contains some rich veins of thought, and eloquence of a high order. It is a fine, large, well-printed octavo, and costs but a dollar and a half.

PHIL PURCEL, and other Stories of Ireland, by -William Carleton, as every body knows who has read his stories, feels to his inmost heart, the genuine traits of Irish humor, not only feels, but can reroduce them in fiction. How much all owe 'ould Ireland,' for her inimitable fun, half laughter and hearty, frank and native. The names of the sto ries in this book, 'Ned M'Keown,' 'Shane Fadh's Wedding,' 'Larry M'Farland's Wake,' &c. show that the book is genuine.

13- Saxton & Miles, 205 Broadway, have jus lished 'A Tale of Trials, told to my Children, by Mr. Opie,' in a form which combines elegance with cheapness.

fry- Farmer & Daggers have published 'Cecil, or the Adventures of a Coxcomb, generally attributed to Bul-wer. The readers of Novels know its value.

CHRISTIAN REGISTER,-This is the oldest Unitarian pa per in the United States. It has been edited for several years by Rev. Dr. Lathrep and Rev. Geo. E. Ellis. These entlemen having withdrawn, the editorial chair has been taken by Rev. Charles W. Upham, late of Salem. The Re ister is published in Boston

Mr. Kellogg, the Buckeye Orator, is in Bos on, delivering lectures on Temperance, of which cause he is a powerful advocate.

## Bennett Again.

Communicated for the Tribune.

In Beanett's Herald of yesterday morning we find the following:

OF HUGHES AND ST. PATRICK'S DAT -- We "Bishoe Highes has directed the festival of St. Patrick to be observed on the 7th of April, instead of on the usual day, the 17th of this month. This mandate has excifed a good deal of remark. Many are disposed to think that it does not appear altogether judicions, to direct the celebration of that festival on the day immediately preceding that on which the day election is to be held. What has the Bishop got to say about the matter?"

The public are assured that there is not one word of truth in the statement here made. According to the Ecclesiastical Calendar of the Church no minor ous office is celebrated within the week immediated netuary during that period being exclusively directed t commemorate the passion and death of our divine Saviour Hence the Calendar directs, that the festival of St. Patrick occurring this year in Holy Week shall be transferred 7th April. This transfer is not peculiar to New-York lected," said one of the most active of these 'Li- but is universal throughout the Church. It regards the igious celebration only; and as to the Secular observan ince the election; thus confessing the truth of the of that day by Banquets or precessions, Bishop Hughe has issued no "mandate"-has given no instruct though the inconsistency of such Secular celebrations on the part of Catholics, at a time when the Church especiall commemorates the Saviour's sufferings and death must b

How then will Bennett account for this falsehood >-How will be explain the malignity of the insinuation for which he has made it the cover? Perhaps he will say as in the case of Mrs. O'Connell, he " never published it"-or perhaps, seeing the danger of additional lying, he will declare that he "read it in his own paper for the firs the Liberty and the Peace of the Country, fall on time" and be very angry with the gentleman who whote it. CLERICUS.

THE MEXICAN INSTALMENT.-Some explanation is given of the mystery which envelopes this sub-ect, in the following extract of a letter in the Rich-mond Enquirer.

cond Enquirer. Here are the circumstances of the case, as they were tel by Mexico to the United States. Trigueros, Santa Ana's late Secretary of the Treasury, is a principal paraner of these firms. With one hand, as Santa Ana's fiscal agent, he paid the last instalment (\$275,000) into the other, with which he wrote the receipt as agent of the United States Government. The money found its way into his own pecket, and he has absquatulated along with the rest of his master's Ministers, whose heads are not safe on their own shoulders if caught within the Republic of Mexico. Santa Ana's robberies of the Treasury of his own government, furnished him with an illustrious precedent for this robbery of ours. Our/Treasury suffers by this financial "operation," for you will remember he was sufficiently patriotic to give his own government a receipt for the money as United States agent. This Congress will be forced to appropriate the sum stolen, the United States being responsible for it to the claimants.

(3)- The 'Learned Blacksmith,' ELIBU BURRITI of Worcester, repeats his eloquent Lecture on the Divinity of Labor,' This Evening, at the Rutgers It was our good fortune to hear this Lecture in Boston last Winter; and we assure our readers that it is a rich treat.

THOMAS L. NICHOLS will lecture on 'Emi gration and the Right of Naturalization,' at the Society Library next Tue day evening (18th). We learn Statistics of Immigration, and will give a sober, practical, common-sense view of the whole subject, not indulging in the cant and rant which must have nauseated our City In the average declamation of both 'Natives' and anti-Native if so, he will be richly worth hearing, and we shall endea-yor to give a summary of his L-cture.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT .- Our readers are reminded that the New-York Society for the Abolition of the Punpoints the right way. These two years between expressed." He speaks of the stupid ignorance of the isnment by Death, meets again the isnment by Death, meets again to corner of Broadway and Lispenard-street, when the discussion commenced some weeks since will be continued.

Certainly, one of the most impudent things nowcandidates, while he reviles you as a Whig, and all your friends! In all but the balloting they hold us enemies, but there what can they do without us? And then one of the most foolish things-a Whig so taken in as to vote accordingly! "Surely in vain the net is spread in the sight of any bird"-but alas! that foolish Whig is less cautious than the bird. The net is spread while he is looking on .-Perhaps he is admiring its capacity and strength! Cunning foxes those Loco-Focos! Simple sheep

Cunning foxes those Loco-Focus: Campe sacep
those Whigs!
But mark—the Whites are now more wise. They ho are caught now lack integrity more than eye-ght. Only drive them out of our Councils and we get. Suffer them not to dictate to us in any

are safe. Suffer them not to dictate to us in any thing.—What disinterested advisers!

True, the Comptroller reports a decrease of expenditure of \$22,000 per month comparing the seven months to I January with the four months preceding. Is this to secure Whig, votes! Well, the Comptoller reported in the Whig year of IS42 (October) a decrease of expenditure of \$46,000 per month as compared with the expenditure by the Loco-Focos earlier in the year. That is much better Let. The Resear a recent comparing these seven r. Let dis nave a report comparing these seven onths up to January, 1845, with the same seven onths prior to January, 1844. Would the decrease on be so large? Are the taxes going to be less! That is the question. Where are the items of sav-ing? We can't find them. But there is a Finance Committee rejort, made last month, which shows nearly \$9,000 more spent on account of "Lamps and Gas' than the \$120,800 tax got for it by the Loco-Focos, while the Superintendent asks for a tax on the same account, for the present year, of \$152,800 —not a great saving there, if the figures tell truly,

—not a great saving there, if the figures tell truly, and the Natives say that figures can't lie.

As to this vist decrease of expenditure—(observe, the Comproller don't call it wiving)—suppose we have to pay \$1,340,000 a year city expenses, what difference does it make to us it two-thirds is paid in the first four months and the balance in the next eight months! There is so much golden ballast, and we put it on board. The politicians pash the greater part on one side of the ship, and standing in a row before it, cry out, "See what a deng in a row before it, cry out, " Se ease!" Gentlemen, it makes no difference to us, and we are not quite so dull as to let it make any

Brother Whigs! we shall have some good tickets Brother Whigs! we shall have some self-solved of our own. If the Natives like them well enough to vote them, they may; but whether they do or W.

### Searchty of American Sallors.

There is a paragraph going the rounds of the papers to the effect that when Mr. Reade was chairman of the Naval Committee in Congress he found on investigation, that out of 109,000 seamen, sailing in American ships, at that time, only 9000 were Americans-only one in twelve. While we do not doubt the correctness of the fact stated, we believe that it leaves a false impression as to the proportion ving, and a Memoir of the Life of the Author, has of American-born sailors who man our ships. Mr. been published in a neat octave volume of 536 R.'s computation could not have included all the sages, by Robert Carter, 58 Canal street. In this sailors in the country, the true proportion being nearer one to four than one to twelve. Psalms, as they relate to Daniel and the people of sarel, is illustrated, and their application to the desirable, is illustrated, and their application to the desirable, is illustrated, and their application to the desirable, is illustrated, and their application to the desirable desir will give as the number of American sailors 66,000, and allowing every fourth one to be either a Captain or Mate, we have left as the number of men a fraction short of 50,000 which we believe to be much nearer the truth than 9,000. J. S. of Maine. Naval Apprentices.

To the Editor of The Tribun A pamphlet has been published recently, calling William Carleton. W. H Graham, 162 Nassau-st. the attention of the public to the exploded Naval Apprenticeship as a cure for the scarcity of Amerienough, why tax the Navy Department with raising young sailors to man our merchant ships, especially when boys can be taught much better, more thohalf pathos, the humor of light and shade, ever roughly, on board merchantmen? A man-o'-war raised boy is not fit to do the general duty of a seaman on board a merchantman, because he has learned only the duty of a particular part of a ship. A merchant captain always objects to a man-o'war's-man, because the whole system is so differ ent; rendered so by the division of labor among hundreds of men, each having his particular station and never going anywhere else. All the most enterprising Naval Apprentices see that they can learn but little and take the first opportunity to go into the merchant service. They can do this with difficulty unless they are pretty good sized fellows, and it is to obviate in a good degree this difficulty that a law ought to be enacted like that which exists in Great Britain, to require each merchantman to take a certain number of boys as apprentices. The Navy has already had a sufficient experience of the "hardy little, daring, ragged, half-clad Ameican-born boys that crowd the streets of New-lork and other cities." In it the experiment has iled and it is but fair that the second trial should made in that service which most needs the men. MARINERS.

## Anti-Rent News.

Correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal Hepson, March 7.

Dear Sie: Deputy Sheriff Sedgwick has just reterned from a ten days expendion, during which he succeeded in effecting the arrest of four individ-uals charged with violation of the peace and resist-ance to the laws. The prisoners are John J. Clootz and George P. Dunce, of Gallatin, and Jas. Wood-ward and Peter Woodward, of Ancram. The antiward and Peter Woodward, of Ancram. The anti-renters have been seen dressed in disguise for five days in succession up to the day before yesterday. One of them was bold enough to go into the house of Jacob T. Suydam, and there proclaimed that he was looking for the Sherifi. While doing this, a number of Indians were seen in the adjoining fields disguised, and armed with guns, tomahawksand

It was supposed by many, when Sheriff Sedgwick started, that he would get a coat of tar and feathers; but he accomplished the business with which he was charged without any molestation.

was charged without any molestation.

ANTI-RENT DIFFICULTIES IN ULSTER.—Communications received by the Adjutant General yesterday, show that the civil officers continue to be resisted in the country of Ulster, by persons disguised as 'Indiana.' The Sheriil's afficers sent out on Saturday last to serve process, encountered so many of these armed and disguised persons, that they deemed it prudent to return for further forces. The Sheriif scoordingly organized a posse of one hundred men on the succeeding day; and to-day, on the requisition of the Sheriif. 250 muskets and bayonets, with 1500 resund of ball cartridge, were delivered at the State Arsenal to Ma). Gen. Smith, of Kington, to be used as occasion requires.

[Albany Argus, Tuesday.

The markets were well supplied with American proctions. and every thing was a dealer of the steamer remon Havana.—By the arrival of the steamer labama at New-Orleans, we have Havana dates to the Sid with the steamer labama at New-Orleans, we have Havana dates to the ficial paper imposing full duties upon sundry articles, such is sumber, maize, corn meal, potatoes and rice, which were initited duty free since the 7th October, and were only to resumed on the 7th April. This proceeding on the part

WEST INDIES AND AFRICA.-An interesting fact yman named Waddle, who has been stationed at Monego Bay for the last fifteen years, has sailed for Africa oder the charge of the Presbytery of Jamaica.

FIRE AT MEMPHIS .- We learn from the Memphis FIRE AT MEMPHIS.—We learn from the Memphis injulier that there was an extensive fire in that place on he 27th ult. The printing establishment of the Memphis typeal, including types, presses, &c. was destroyed. The ubscription books and nies were saved. Virious other indings were also burned, including an entir flock, expired by various mechanics. The entire loss s estimated is \$15,000. It is proposed by many of the cifzens, without distinction of party, to remainerate the Elitoc of the preal for his loss.

ANOTHER FIRE IN NORFOLE .- A fire broke out Thursday night last in a stable, next to the Methodist rotestant Church. The flames soon spread is the Church, ormerly the old Theatre,) which was entirely destroyed. (co- The trial of McCurry for the marder of Paul t was commenced before the Baltimore City Court on day. A discussion took place as to the qualification of an Odd Fellow to sit upon the jury, the deceased havin been a member of that Order, and the Grand Lodge of th istitution having taken an active part in bringing the sup-osed murderer to the bar for trial, while the members bemselves have manifested considerable interest in the

te of the deceased.

It was agreed to submit the question of qualifications to a tried in a manner appointed by law, whereupon Carroll sence and John M. Edgar, Esqs, gentlemen of the bar, are effected to try the question. After the examination (several members of the Order in relation to their princities, the triers decided that their membership in that insti-

New-York Legislature.

Monday, March 10. In Senare, to-day, among the petitions presented, was one from Clayton, Jefferson Co. against the distribution of the Literature Fund to Academies, Normal Schools, &c. on the ground that such distribution was unwarrantable and unjust. A memorial from the Aldersien and Commonalty of the City of New York for authority to raise money by bean of New-York, for authority to raise money by foan to complete the Croton Aqueduct. Mr. Lester presented a petition from a large number of inhabitants of Geneva, complaining of the detention of the passenger cars and mails on the railroads between Albany and Buffato; from Madison Co. for a reduction of fees of County Clerks; for and against the new County of Schuyler.

duction of fees of Connty Clerks; for and against the new County of Schuyler.

Mr. Bockee, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill relative to the annual tax bill of the City of New-York, which was read twice and ordered engrossed for a third reading. The Committee of the Whele then took up the bill for the erection of the new County of Schuyler, which was debated at some length by Senators Faulkner, Lester, Putnam, Sherman, Hand and Johnson. Constitutional objections were urged to the bill, and it was also contended that when set off, the new County would not have sufficient population to entitle it to a member of Assembly. The Committee finally rose and reported progress without disposing finally rose and reported progress without disposing

f the bill.

The same Committee then passed the bill relational claims of the applicants.

Gen. Almonte, the Mexican Minister, will leave tive to the elections in the City of Troy. The bill provides for districting the Wards having over 500

The same Committee also reported progress on the bill to provide the city of Utica and the State Lunaite Asylum with pure and wholesome water. The remainder of the session was occupied in Committee of the Whole on the bills relative to the inting for the Legislature and the Executive of cers, but without going through with them the committee rose, and the Senate adjourned. In the ASEMBLY, the usual number of petitions

were received and referred. This being the day set apart for the consideration of the General Or-ders, a large number of private bills were passed in Committee of the Whole. The House then took ommittee of the Whole. The House had recess until 4 o'clock for the consideration of the [Albany Atlas. WATER CURE. - Dr. Tucker, editor of the Demo-

cratic Freeman, published in Syracuse, relates the following interesting case of water cure, occurring in his own family : A few weeks since a member of our family, a

A few weeks since a member of our tamity, a daughter between five and six years of age, was attacked with inflammation of the lungs. Her symptoms were pronounced of an alarming character by a skillful physician who was called in to examine her, and the usual prescription of blister or bleeding with powerful medicines recommended. Her fever with powerful medicines recommended. Her fever was so high, and the pain in her head, chest and limbs so severe, that she could not rest day nor night. We were advised by a friend to try cold reater treatment, instead of the medicines. With some heistancy and misgivings ve resolved to do so-consequently put the medicines away, as a last resort. The child was divested of all her clothing and wrapped in linen sheets of four thicknesses, and the child covered with blankets. After remainment is the sheets about an hour, they were changed: and the eniid covered with blankets. After remaining in the sheets about an hour, they were changed; and so repeated during the first day of trial. On the return of the paroxysm of the fever on the second day the wet sheets were applied, and perspiration day the wet sheets were applied, and perspiration produced with the first application. They were then removed and the patient placed in bed, in flannel sheets, where she slept quietly for three hours. The fever returned again in the evening and was broken upon in the same manner. This course was pursued for five days, and nothing administered to eat or to drink save cold water, or cold crust coffee. The paroxysms becoming less violent every day, until the sixth day, when there was none, and the patient was enabled to sit up and receive light nourishment. She soon recovered enceive light nourishment. She soon recovered en-

we have made the same application to our youngest son of 12 months, for severe attack of cronp, with like success—the application of cloths being confined to the chest and throat.

COTTON IN CALIFORNIA-THE OREGON SETTLERS We have been informed by a gentleman, who eft the Pacific coast in December last, that two or three Americans are about to engage in the culture of cotton in the lower part of Upper California, and that they felt confident of raising a superior article and in great abundance. Theirrancho or plantation is not far from Sun Diego, in lat. 33 N., the climate being warm and delightfully fine. The same gentleman informs us that many of the Oregon settlers have arrived in the neighborhood of the Bay of San Francisco, in the Upper California, and taken up their abode there. They report Oregon as a poor country—nothing like the one it was represented to them to be—and appear thankful that the opportunity has been afforded them of leaving it and reaching a more fruitful and genial clime. So producand in great abundance. Theirrancho or plantation ty has been allorded them of feaving it and reaching a more fruitful and genial clime. So productive is the land in the neighborhood of San Francisco, that one bushel of wheat sown frequently yields a crop of seventy-five bushels, and this with very little trouble, while the climate is so dry and pure that sickness is almost unknown. To illustrate the remarkable dryness of the climate, it is but secessor to state that wheel vehicles furniture. Acsary to state that wheel vehicles, furniture, &c., manufactured in New England of the best season-ed timber, shrink up shortly after reaching this sec-tion of California and fall to pieces unless every precaution is taken. American emigrants are con-stantly arriving and settling at the Sacremento and stanty arriving and several states of the streams emptying into the Bay of San Francisco. At the Yerba Buena the English is the principal language spoken, the Alcalde being an Ameri-

able passage. They are on the right, of SerMan shore of the river, and though they have been there for near two thousand years, it is only of late that their object has been clearly indicated. Just at the stain marking the level of high water, is a line of square holes, and two or three feet above them a square holes, and two or three leet above; thorizontal groove cut into the rock. This work of the Romans, and is traced for fifty along the river—the square holes being sock supporting the ends of beams resting on the gr which extend deep enough to form half the of roadway for a tow-path and common road, the remainder of the width being made up by an over-hanging gallery of wood. This is the most stu-pendous, the most useful Roman work that I have seen, or probably shall see. What labor, before the evention of gunpowder, in these excavations!-What a proof of national calculation and prospersty, in an age which moderns are too apt to underrate. Not far from the lower end of the defile is a Latin companion the vertical face of the rock, companion of the process. memorating the first Dacian campaign of Trajan.

A SHOCKING MURDER. -The Greenvillye (S. C.) Mountaineer, of the 28th ult. says:—"We under-stand that one of the most cold-blooded and de-liberate murders was committed on Sunday last, about nine miles below this village, which has on the bright of the late disastrous fire at Bridgeton, by which 100 hones were destroyed, and the town in the most painful state of wretchedness. The loss of property is represented as immense—all business at a stand—and the greatest want and misers pervaling the poorer classes, in consequence of their external table town pervaling the poorer classes, in consequence of their external table town pervaling the poorer classes, in consequence of their external table town pervaling the poorer classes, in consequence of their external table town pervaling the poorer classes, in consequence of their external table town pervaling the poorer classes, in consequence of their external table town pervaling the poorer classes, in consequence of their external table town pervaling the poorer classes, in consequence of their external table town pervaling the poorer classes, in consequence of their external table town pervaling the poorer classes, in consequence of their external table town pervaling the poorer classes, in consequence of their external table town pervaling the poorer classes, in consequence of their external table town pervaling the poorer classes, in consequence of their external table town pervaling the poorer classes, in consequence of their external table town pervaling the poorer classes, in consequence of their external table town pervaling the poorer classes, in consequence of their external table town pervaling the poorer classes, in consequence of their external table town pervaling the poorer classes, in consequence of their external table town pervaling the poorer classes, in consequence of their external table town pervaling the poorer classes, in consequence of their external table to the pervaling the poorer classes, in consequence of their external table to the pervaling the poorer classes, in consequence of their external table to the pervaling the poorer classes of the community. The down pervaling the poorer classes at a stand-consequence of the community and pervaling the poorer classes at

tell in, and was unable to extricate himself from the mud and water combined. His wife then hastened to his assistance, when she too fell in, and both finally perished. Several of the neighbors rallied to the spot, anxious to rescue their friends, but from ignorance of the proper mode of proceeding, were unable to afford them any material ass [Detroit Advertiser.

A PROFITABLE STATE PRISON.—The profits of the Connecticut State Prison from Oct. 1, 1837, to De-cember 31, 1841—seven years and three months— have been \$103,146.48.

3. The Whigs of New-England have underggs. The Wargs of New-England have undergone much feeling of nontification from the manner in
which distinguished candidates for Sen turial endorsement,
from their section of the country, have been treated. A
Seathern nominee passes the Senate with little molestation; his name requires hardly an endorsement; his residence disarms opposition. A Yankee, on the contrary,
must be canvassed, and his previous hie reviewed, his opinlons scrutinized, and his habits reported upon. And, unless
by some moral timigration, anything redolent of hereay is
removed from Southern nostrils, he will be condemned and
rejected.

(Wash. Cer. Boston Courier.

The JUVENILE CONCERT at the Allen street Presby rian Church, this evening, under the direction of Mr. the | Hart, will furnish entertainment for the eye as well as the

we are told that the invention is of American origin, and, now in successful operation in Manchester, (England). We would refer those interested to Mr. Johnson's advertisoment in this day's paper.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

however, that soon after the adjournment, the President's Private Secretary arrived with a batch of nominations. As the Senate was not in session, they were not presented, and of course can not be known. They were doubtless to fill vacancies that now exist. The poor Tyler men are very anxious to know their fate. They will probably have that pleasure to-morrow. I hope to be able to give you some of the names in my next.

I understand that, with the exception of actual vacancies, Mr. Polk will make no more movement about offices till ke has a little time to canvass the claims of the apolicants.

this City immediately for New-York. Perhaps by the time this reaches you, he will be in your City. I believe he intends to sail for Vera Cruz about the 20th instant. The cowards who have robbed a weak and unoflending sister Republic, sneer at the pretensions of Mexico in trying to assert her rights. But if she is too weak to wage a war with But if she is too weak to wage a war with us, does that render the injustice of our proceedings any more excusable! If right is to be founded the ght, where shall the principle end ? It was of the dark ages that it was said

" Might makes right—the land is lawless" this age should not hold such doctrines, if we have made any progress from the age of dark-ness and feudalism. Let the country take notice that a few weeks ago we were at peace with all the world. We had no cause of war. If we are to be involved in a war by Loco-Foco recklessess let the guilty authors be held accountable for the

No one will deny that Whites have always been foremost in the fight for their country, when the cause of their country was the cause of justice and freedom. The author of the Star spangled Banner noke but the sentiment of the country when h

"Conquer we must, for our cause it is just," The fathers of this Republic, and its patriots ever The fathers of this Republic, and its parnots ever since, have felt that "thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just." and that before we can appeal to the God of battles we should remember that he is a just God. But talk of such things as Right, or Justice, or God, to these Loco-Foco war-spirits, and they will laugh you to seorn. They would have us to rejoice in our own strength, and with pride of heart and a spirit of independence on Truth or on Heaven, to go forth to fight the battle of Slavery and wrong against the moral power of the Christian and wrong against the moral power of the Christian

world.
Our Country, though wrong, must not be deserted. We are willing to fight her battles either in the halls of legislation or in the battle-field; but wo be to those who shalf force us into an unjust war, where even victory would be disgraceful; in which conquests by land or sea would add no glory to our onstellated banner, which, as yet, has floated in the breeze of battle, sustained only by justice and the hands of just and praying men, who knew and asserted their own rights and respected the rights

luted banners—should the eagle's wing, like the arm of Moses, grow weary and droop during the conflict, with what vengeance shall they be visited who, without a cause, have brought the calamity upon us! How shall they dry the widows' tears or hush the orphans' cry, who, without just cause, have laid the husband, son and father together on the field of battle, dead, without burial; dying, with no friendly hand or sympathising voice near them to mitigate the pains of expiring manhood! Such reflections may be sneered at by proffigates, who will not stop to reason in their career of iniquity. But such things may be true. Or if calamities by land await us not, who can tell the destruction of life and property which we, as a nation,

There is one view of this Annexation of Iniquity to our Republic which occurs to me, and which I have not seen referred to by any writer or speaker on this subject. The advocates of Annexation on this subject. The advocates of Annexation claim to have acted constitutionally under the third section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States—which provides that "New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union," and here they stop, like the Devil when he attempted to quote Scripture to our Saviour on the Mount, mangling the text for unholy purposes. The sentence in the Constitution, is not complete without the following: "but no new States shall, be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of the contraction of States, without the two or more States, or part of States, without the consent of the Legislature of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

I suppose no one will deny that Texas, or at least

part of it, is formed from Mexico. If Texas is a State, in the meaning of the Constitution, so is Mexico. There is therefore nothing plainer than that we cannot admit Texas without the con-State, 12 the meaning of the Constitution, so is Mexico. There is therefore nothing plainer than that we cannot admit Texas without the con-sent of the Legislature of Mexico. I am now rea-ROMAY WORKS ON THE DANGER—I have not yet spoken of certain 'finger marks' on the wall, sometimes sloping, sometimes perpendicular, or overhanging, which confines the water in this remark

In Executive Session, March 10, 1815 Ordered, That the injunction of secrety be removed from appointment of the Committees, and that they be print

STANDING COMMITTEES. On Foreign Relations—Messrs, Allen, Chairman, Cass, reher, Atherton, and Huger,
On Finance—Messrs, Woodbury, McDuffle, Benton,

Finance -- Messrs. Wood, Dix, Huntington, John-Commerce -- Messrs. Haywood, Dix, Huntington, John-Commerce-Messrs, thay wood, of Maryland, and Sevier.

Manufactures-Messrs. Dickinson, Sturgeon, Simmons, Semple, and Speight.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Sturgeon, Semple, Upham,

Bates, and Barrow.
On Military A Mairs-Messrs. Benton, Hannegan, Criten, 1 1x, and Phelps.

Militia—Messrs, Atchison, Semple, Barrow, Fairfield,

Affairs-Messrs, Fairfield, Colouitt, McDuffle, On Nacal Agura—Messis, Fairner, Coper, John M. Mayton, and Dickinson.
On Public Lands—Messis, Breese, Speight, Ashley, Woodbridge and Jarnagin.
On Private Land Caima—Messis. Hannegan, Semple, Johnson, of Louisiana, Dayton, Thomas Clayton.
On Indian Affairs—Messis. Sevier, Bagby, Phelps, More-

m Indion Affairs—Messrs, Sevier, Bagby, Phelps, More-d and Atchison.

m Claims—Messrs. Bagby, Mangum, John M. Clayton, nple and Dickinson.

m Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Semple, Jarnagin, sene, Hannegan and Colquitt.

m the Judiciary—Messrs. Ashley, Huger, Webster, Ber-vand Breese.

m the Post Office and Post Routs—Messrs. Niles, Stur-ness Simples, Samula, and Libonom of Louisium. geon, Simmons, Semple, and Johnson of Louisiana.
On Roads and Canals-Messrs. Atherton, Lewis, Cor-

win, Sturgeon and Woodbridge.
On Pensions-Messis, Dix, Bates, Miller, Ashley and the District of Columbia-Messrs. Colquitt, Sevier, Johnson of Maryland, Miller, and Woodbury.

On Patents and the Patent Office—Messrs. Woodbridge,
Hannegan, Sturgeon, Speight and Lewis.

On Retrenchment—Messrs Lewis, Moreheast, Atherton,

On Retrenenment and Dayton, and Dickinson.

Dayton, and Dickinson.

Torribries—Messrs Bagby, Allen, Lewis, Evans, and Territories—Messrs Bagby, Allen, Lewis, Evans, and M. Clayton. Public Buildings—Messrs. Dayton, Simmons, and ales.
To audit and control the Conttagent Expenses of the Sen-

to.—Messrs, Niles, Brese and Corwin,
On Printing.—Messrs, Atherton, Simmons and Semple,
On Engrossed Bills.—Messrs, Speight, Greene and Jar-

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—We understand that Hon-leander Starr, of New-York, net with a very serious acci-dent on Sunday evening last. It appears that he was ac-companying a lady to her residence, when in passing down Lexington street, between Calvert and North streets, he fell late a newly dug cellar which had been left entirely un-protected, and severely fractured his collar bone. He is now conflict, in consequence, to his bed at Barnum's Ho-tel, where he receives of course every necessary attention, and will doubtless recover the immediate effects in due time, though verhaus permanently injured for life.

## Things in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March II-P. M. e had nothing but rain, snow, hail and in a sad plight, and all out-door busirain. The whatves are in a sad pright, and an out-of-ness at a stand. From Harrisburgh, there is no news of moment. The Appor-tionment Bill was up yesterday, and debated to the hour of

Hart, will furnish entertainment for the eye as well as the car, such as is rarely to be met with. See advertisement.

(15- The attention of Advertisers is invited to the card of the Hartford Courant, the oldest and widest circulated newspaper in Connecticut. It is an excellent paper, and is circulated in nearly every neighborhood of the Connecticut River Valley.

(15- The attention of business men is called to fine Mayor's Office, has been nominated by the Whigs of Fine Ward as their could not be chosen. The attention of business men is called to the Mayor's Office, has been nominated by the Whigs of Fine Ward, as their could not be chosen. The attention of Dr. Bronson's Geographical and Historical Directory.

We have been shewn some samples of very superior. Cotton Yarn, said to have been spun on the Throttle, and was rested that the invention is of American origin, and may be the content of the past two days has prevented very unlies command (15 as, the latter for extra. Rive Flour wanted at \$2.25. Corn Meal remains at \$2.18 for Penna and \$2.35. Corn Meal remains at \$2.18 for Penna and \$2.35. Corn Meal remains at \$2.18 for Penna and \$2.35. Corn Meal remains at \$2.18 for Penna and \$2.35. Corn Meal remains at \$2.18 for Penna and \$2.35. Corn Meal remains at \$2.18 for Penna and \$2.35. Corn Meal remains at \$2.18 for Penna and \$2.35. Corn Meal remains at \$2.18 for Penna and \$2.35. Corn Meal remains at \$2.18 for Penna and \$2.35. Corn Meal remains at \$2.18 for Penna and \$2.35. Corn Meal remains at \$2.18 for Penna and \$2.35. Corn Meal remains at \$2.18 for Penna and \$2.35. Corn Meal remains at \$2.18 for Penna and \$2.35. Corn Meal remains at \$2.18 for Penna and \$2.35. Corn Meal remains at \$2.35 for Penna and \$2.35 for Penna and \$2.35 for Penna and Penna

is wanted at \$2.25. Corn Meal remains at \$2.18; for Fenna. and \$2.27; for Brandywise.

There has been no sales of Wheat for export, and supplies are anxiously looked for. I quote \$2 a \$6 cents for fair to prime red Fennsylvania. A sale of a cargo of Delawaire yellow Corn at 45 cents, affout—market not active. Rye sells at 57 cents.—Clover Seed is in request at \$4 for atrictly prime.

Stocks are without essential change to-day. The market

THE IRON DISTRICT .- The iron district, which Things in Washington.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

Washington, March 10th, 1845.

The Cabinet is at last complete. The nomination of George Banchor of Massachusetts, as Secretary of the Navy, was to-day confirmed by the Senate. The opposition to Mr. Bancrot originated with Loco-Focos, and with them it ended. Their opposition withdrawn, he was confirmed without division. The Noes probably were not heard: but there were a number of Loco-Focos who felt No, though they may not have so expressed themselves.

There were no other nominations presented to the Senate, and it soon adjourned. I understand, however, that soon after the adjournment, the President's Private Secretary arrived with a batch of nominations. As the Senate was not in session, they were not presented, and of course can not be known. They were doubtless to fill vacancies

Figure between the Creek and Pawner box.

one inourant rest below the shrince, and are extracted through substrate an pissages. [Hunt's Merchanis Mag. Fight between that the Pawnee Mahas attacked, about ten days since, the Creeks who live upon Little River. The Creeks repulsed them after killing six of their warriers and revenge. The scattering Creeks are removing from the exposed quarter to the denser settlements. The Creeks were dancing round the scalps, and, our informant says, were greatly excited. An account of the affair has been transmitted to the Commanding Officer at Fort Gibson. This affray occurred in the country which was appropriated to to the Seminoles by the late treaty, and whither they are daily removing.

[Van Buren (Aark.) Intelligencer.

From Prento Cabello.—The bark Venezuela rrived at Philadelphia on Monday. Besiness was quite inguid throughout the Island, and freights extremely dall, the markets were well stocked with American produce.

Common Pleas-Nos, 78, 52, 4, 8, 20, 12, 1, 10, 64, 85, 74, 31, 43, 53, 58, CITY INTELLIGENCE.

# County Court.

Judge Ulsnoevera in the Chair.

Trial on the Impeachment of Justice Haskell, continued. The Court, at its meeting on Friday last, decided that the se should be submitted without summing up. On meetse should be shoulded without summing a yesterday afternoon, however, they reconciled to hear the argument of the sides. The Court then adjourned to I irt then adjourned to Fr day next ent will be heard.

# Court of Common Pleas.

Robert Hall vs. E. & F. W. Waterbury.—Messrs. W. is sued an attachment under the absent dettor law, and took possession of certain stock in the shoe store of Mr. Hall, Bleecker street, who was away, at the time, to Boston, but returned. A commission was subsequently got but on the ground that Mr. Hall was a limite, and the jury found that he had been so from the day previous to the attachment being issued. The present action is brought by Mr. John B. Haskins, (the Committee of Lunacy appointed by the Court of Chancery,) in the name of Mr. Hall, to recover \$222. After the attachment Messrs. W. made an arrangement of compromise with Mrs. Hall, and the land-lord, also, followed and took part of the original preperty. The Court charged that Mrs. Hall no right to compromise, the power not having been given to her by Mr. Hall e, the power not having been given to her revious to his lunacy. Verdict for plaintiff, \$168-35 For plaintiff Messrs, De Witt, Hedler and Gridley. For befondent Messrs, Blunt, Applegate and Nims.

### Court of Sessions.

Court of Sessions.

Before the Recorder, and Adermen Drake and Devor.
M. C. Paterson, Est., District Attorney.
Thala of Hessy M. Ragge for Fordered, of a check of \$3,000 on the Seventh Ward Bank, on the 31st Augustiast—was continued and concluded. The Recorder charget the jury, who retired, and after an absence of an hour, returned into Court with a verdict of guilty. He was remaided to be tried on other industments.

Case of James C. Ashley.—This case, in which the defendant is charged with perjury, &c. was put off for the term on application of counsel, on account of the absence of R. H. Morris, Esg. of counsel for the defence.

Thala for Grand Laceny, Joseph J. Lane was tried for a grand larceny, charged with steading \$135 from Lyman Booth, mate of a whaling ship in a boase in William street, in February last. The jury found him guilty, and he will be sentenced on Friday.

Assault and Batters with intent to Kill.—Robert Coyle was tried for an assault and battery with intent Olil Benjamin Baker by stabbing him with a kinfe at Ne. 25 Catharine slip on the 23d February het. Accused had been playing, and complainant reproved him for doing so. Coyle told Baker he would be revenged on him before morning, and went out. In about five minutes he returned with a sheath kinfe in his band, and on being asked twin-

ed with a sheath knife in his based, and on being asked whe meant to do with the knife, prisoner replied, I am goit to kill you. Baker then jumped behind the stove, as picking up a chair, pushed Coyle from him. Coyle can at him with the knife and they elenched and fell, who Coyle thrust with the knife and stabled Baker in the hi causing him to be confined some 10 or 12 days. The knife was forced from Coyle and he was arrested. The 1n found him guilty and the Court sentenced him to the State Prison for 7 years. He had served long in the State Prisof for killing his own wife.

Thial row Grand Largeny,—Peter Johnson, a respetable looking colored man, was tried for a grand larcchy stealing a pocket book containing \$39, and a watch fro the pocket of Thomas Dunn, a tallor of No. 71 orange corner of Bayard, as his pantaloona hid on the counter his shop, on the night of the 29th October last. The edence showed that Dunn was in laquer and was very sign at late as 10 o'clock the next day, from its effects, and the is late as 10 o'clock the next day, from its effects, an devnolds, the colored witness against Johnson, wa

was proved to be industrious and good. The District Attorney said he did not call for a conviction, and the jur found a verdict of not guilty.

The Court adjourned to Wednesday, 11 o'clack.

Before Hon, WM. T. McCoun, Vire-Chancello DECISIONS IN DIVORCE. Mary Melissa Keenan, by her next friend, aga

Keenan-For acts of violence and crueity, she asks the she may be divorced either for ever, or for such term as the Court may see fit, and that her property may be secured ther. Decree of Divorce a mensa et there (from bed an

John Nelson against Jane Nelsen.—The parties were married in England, and have children. They resided at \$65 Wooster street. The complainant appears to have been a most excellent husband. The charge is that the said Jane left her home and family, taking with her an extensive wardrobe, jewelry, &c., and had improper conversation with one Jesse Collins, who had been considered a friend of the family. Proof was shewn of the family. Divorce a vincule matriment (from the marriage tie.)

John Declin against Martha Declin.—The parties were married in Glasgow, Scotland. The complainant accuse his wife of infidelity. The proof supported the charge.—Decree of divorce from the marriage tie.

Clayton T. Cochran vs. Sarak Cochran.—The parties were married at Willet street Methodist Church in 1839. The charge is for improper conduct with a young man none

charge is for improper conduct with a young man non-samuel P. Swain. Decree of divorce from the marriage James Parker vs. Catherine Parker.-The parties we sarried at New-York in 1835. The charge is for infidely homas Hall, and passing as the wife of latter, her I and being away at the west. Decree of divorce from

narriage (ie. Pacob Cooper us. Mary Cooper—Were married at New Ork in 1852. The charge is improper association with oung man named Tabelli, who came to her house. Deere divorce from the marriage tie. DECISIONS ON MORTGAGE, &c.
Gilbert Allen vs. Levi Hubbell, and others.—Motion opolatment of a receiver denied.

Levis Curtis, and others, vs. Honnabretta Ballogh, -Relative to lots at Williamsburgh. Decree open

thers—Relative to lots at wamanase.

Ind heirs allowed to defend.

George W. Plati, and others, vs. Richard D. Littell, and
thers—Relative to a note of the Staten Island Bank. Of
lered that injunction issue to restrain defendants fro
taking judgment as in case of nonsult.

Etisha B. Sacket vs. Jabob Scrum,—Defendant allowed. Elisha B. Sacket vs. Jabob Serum,—Defendant allowed ibrandy, &c. piedged by Devoe & Cunningham, and netion to issue according to prayer of petition. John G. Coster vs. George Griswold, and others.—Inju-on dissolved, and the parties allowed to go to trial.

Police Office.

LARCENY .- John Ryan was arrested and committed for ealing a coat.

Bunglary and Arrest —Joseph Jones and Peter Re BURGLARY AND ARREST.—Joseph Jones and Peter Re land, white boys, and John Hyant, colored, were arreste by officers Stephens and G. F. Hays, for breaking last night into the store of Messrs. Crollus, Dugan and Graham, Ne 91 Water street, and stealing a check for \$300 on the Man hattan Bunk, besides 88 in money and two botts of duck.— The check and part of the money were found on them, and they were committed to prison.

Doing a great business is easy, provided you understant he way. Any man may lay in a stock of goods, if he has but the means; but to get and of them is omite a different thing Making no exections with of them is omite a different thing Making no exections with one it, more denot? Simply be letting your greats know where to find your; let them know where you are located, by imaging out your shingle at home and sanding out your circulars among those who you are asset in them, will do a much larger business than he who not an adjuster, will do a much larger business than he who not an adjuster, will do a much larger business than he who not an adjuster, will do a much larger business than he who not an adjuster, will an amore customers than he can possibly attend to it must be his desire occasionally to see some new faces. Merethants wishing to send their names, the location of their foreign at a distance, or make new and valuable acquaintances, may seem that be understances of goods in which they dead, to their friends at a distance, or make new and valuable acquaintances, may seem that themselves by leaving their advertisements at the American Newspaper Subscription and Advertising Agency of the best papers in the Union, together with some in the Britist Provinces.

Go to the American Museum this after occiock, ladies and all, and enjoy a treat that will your visit. Dr. Valentine's quizzical stories and Maweet tones, are a host in themselves, while Wes Whitlock, Carline and Hamilton also appear.

Palmo's Opera. House was crowded last night. Operas were performed and the price of a finission was equation of a dollar. The same entertainment will be rethis evening.

Subscriptions Received to the Weekly

Tribune.

[The cash in all cases accompanying the order.]

Turaday, March 11. I Whitewater, W.T.
I Lexington, Ky.
I Burlington, Ohio
I Little Falls, N.Y. Woodbury, Conn... Johnstown, N.Y... Favetteville, N.C... Wheatland, N.Y...

Subscribers to the Daily Tribune.

ot including any received in the City of New-York.

[The eash in all cases accompanying the order.

TUESDAY, March II. Sparta, N J ......